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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Radio Service
OFFICE OF INFORMATION

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, July 4, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: The United States Department of Agriculture prepares a weekly program called the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. This 10-minute program deals with the new developments in the fields of scientific agriculture and related subjects.

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In order to aid farmers in planning crop and livestock production the coming season the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will issue during the next three months a series of summer "outlook" reports. An outlook report on poultry and eggs will be issued by the bureau on July 23; - on sheep and lambs on July 27; beef cattle, August 24; fall grains, September 5; hogs, September 14; and feedstuffs, September 22.

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"We are living in an age of touching a button and being ungrateful," said Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin in addressing the 4-H Club camp in Washington last week. Mrs. Rippin's many years experience as Executive Secretary of the Girl Scouts gave her a good appreciation of young folks and their work. She thinks the great need of the young generation is the development of JUDGMENT in this machine age.

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Better cooperation on the part of local residents coupled with improved weather conditions have greatly reduced fires in the National Forests in Arkansas this year. Only 173 fires were recorded for the first five months of 1931 as against 408 fires for the same period in 1930.

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Smut losses in the spring wheat area last year were estimated at $5,000,000. Smutty wheat is discounted from one to twenty cents a bushel.

The relationship between the smuttiness of standing wheat and the smuttiness of the threshed grain has been studied by specialists of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The results of this study are valuable to farmers who have fields of slightly smutty wheat and who wish to know how clean they must thresh their grain to avoid the market penalty on account of smut. The report says that by screening and by using more "wind" in threshing, many of the smutty kernels or smut balls, may be blown out with the straw during the threshing operation.

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Every tenth load of hay produced in this country is lost through spontaneous combustion, says Dr. C. A. Browne of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Doctor Browne said that although the annual loss resulting from the actual burning of barns and other property in this country as a result of spontaneous combustion has been estimated at $20,000,000 a year, the actual loss in the DECREASE in the weight and nutritive value of hay during spontaneous heating will annually amount to many times that sum. The spontaneous heating of hay takes place in three stages. The first stage is due to the vital acitivity of the living cells of the grass which continues for sometime after it is cut. When the mass of heating hay reaches a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit the life of the grass cells is destroyed and then commences the second period of spontaneous heating caused by molds and bacteria that occur naturally in hay. When the temperature of a mass of hay reaches 180 degrees Fahrenheit the life of the bacteria and molds is destroyed; the hay may then either slowly cool or, if conditions are exactly favorable, it may enter upon the third and final stage of spontaneous heating in which the temperature rises to the point of ignition.

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Grizzly Giant, the name of a sequoia in the Yosemite National Park is now the third largest tree in the world. It has a circumference of 93 feet. Yosemite's tallest tree towers 300 feet high and is being pushed for first place by another tree 293 feet high. Some of the big sequoia trees often require a thousand years or more to reach maturity. Four hundred and eighty-two sequoia seedlings were planted in Northern California 17 years ago. More than half of these are still living and apparently doing well. The tallest one is now 15 feet high and some of the trees are already bearing cones. The Forest Service is delighted with this successful experiment.

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One wood tick out of every 500 in Minnesota may be a carrier of tularemia, says Dr. R. G. Green, bacteriologist of the University of Minnesota. Tularemia is highly infectious and the wood tick doubtless acquires the germ while infesting wild animals bearing the disease organism and passes it on to man or to other animals. Practically every scientist that has studied tularemia has contracted the disease. Persons who frequent woodlands are warned against wood ticks because the tularemia infected wood tick may be the first to bite.

Canada formulated the first egg standards in the world. The United States standards were prepared later, and followed in essential respects the Canadian standards. Egg quality standards are now recognized in 18 countries. The quality of shell eggs is now more or less uniformly expressed in terms of air cell, condition of shells, yolk, whites, and germs.

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Last summer's prolonged drought was instrumental in helping plant breeders find a drought-resistant corn, Dark Green Lancaster, a self-fertilized strain of corn developed at Ames, Iowa, had shown much promise in favorable corn years, and demonstrated its ability to thrive under drought conditions last year. Yields from crosses of Dark Green lancaster averaged 53.5 bushels per acre in comparison with 37.5 bushels for Krug, the best of 12 commercial varieties of corn in the test. The important point at present is that apparent drought resistance has been found in self-fertilized strains of corn which may be expected to breed true and thereby provide a hereditary source of this characteristic for use in future breeding operations.

Strawberry dwarf disease is prevalent in Florida and many other southern States, says a new Department of Agriculture Circular No.174-C, called FIELD OBSERVATIONS ON STRAWBERRY DWARF.

A "disinfectant" is a product that destroys disease germs or renders them harmless, says a newly revised Farmers' Bulletin No.926-F, called "SOME COMMON DISINFECTANTS."

Mosaic, leaf-roll, spindle tuber, and related diseases are mainly responsible for the so-called running out of potatoes, says Farmers' Bulletin No.1436-F, entitled "WHY POTATOES RUN OUT."

Earth has been used for building houses from time immemorial, says Farmers' Bulletin No.1500-F, called RAMMED EARTH WALLS FOR BUILDINGS.

Of all the many food materials available there is not one that can not be made to contribute in some way to the wholesomeness or to the attractiveness of the diet, says Farmers' Bulletin No.1313-F, entitled GOOD PROPORTIONS IN THE DIET.

A few species of the more than 200 ferns native to the United States have become weed pests in this country, says Farmers' Bulletin No.687-F, called ERADICATION OF FERNS FROM PASTURE LANDS IN EASTERN UNITED STATES.

TUBERCULOSIS OF HOGS is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 781-F.
GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND HEATING----- Farmers' Bulletin No,1318-F.
ENGLISH SPARROW CONTROL---------------- Leaflet No.61-L.
GOURDS FOR BIRD HOUSES AND OTHER PURPOSES ----- Leaflet No.36-L.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This, ladies and gentlemen, closes the Farm Science Snapshot program broadcast from Station______. Write either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., for free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, July 11, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now, ladies and gentlemen, Station ______ in cooperation with the United States, Department of Agriculture presents the Farm Science Snapshots a weekly review of news items in the field of agriculture.

"When government has done all that it can do, the final solution of the problems of agriculture still rests with the farmer," said Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde in one of his recent addresses before farm organizations. Mr. Hyde says that the whole realm of industry is organized, not against the farmer, but bearing heavily upon him, and that agriculture too must organize in order to stop the ruthless competition of one farmer against another.

In that connection it is interesting to note that some farmers, in the central Corn Belt are solving at least a part of their small grain harvesting problem by using COMBINES. The first combine appeared in the central Corn Belt 7 years ago. Three years later there were 500 machines in operation and the number is still increasing. Why? Because"it lowers the cost of harvesting and threshing," says the United States Department of Agriculture.

The one-mule cotton farmers must get out of the picture, says B.B. Jones of the Louisiana Extension Service. Mississippi Delta cost records show that it cost $13.09 to cultivate an acre of cotton with one mule. When 4 mules were used to cultivate the cotton, the acre cost dropped to $8.09, while the use of a 4-row tractor cuts the cost of cultivating cotton to $5.24 an acre. That sounds as if the Louisiana cotton grower is trying to meet present low price by reducing the unit cost of producing cotton.

While we're on the subject of cost and efficiency we note a report that a number of poultry farmers in Illinois made money from their flocks in 1930 by cooperating with the Illinois Agricultural Extension Service in keeping records. Owners of 246 farm flocks cooperated in this project. Average profits of $1.61 a hen were paid by the one-third highest flocks in the group. The one-third lowest flocks lost money at the rate of 59 cents a hen, while the average for the entire group of 246 flocks was a profit of 64 cents a hen. The average egg yield for the 246 flocks was 126 eggs a hen. Owners of the one-third highest flocks kept up their profits in the face of 1930 conditions by taking advantage of low cost feeds, getting more eggs-135 per bird- and otherwise increasing efficiency.

Vine-ripe precooled cantaloupes have been commanding premiums of from 50 to 75 cents a crate on the Cleveland, Ohio, market this season, say market news men of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The ripe stock has been arriving in good condition but must be handled quickly after it is removed from refrigeration. Stock off ice for a half day shows signs of deterioration, and after a day off ice the melons become soft and unattractive.

Curing Irish potatoes on the average farm is not an easy job during hot, summer months. But if you have a slightly damp cellar or any other humid place where the temperature averages around 60 degrees Fahrenheit you have a good place to store cut potatoes while the cuts are healing over. You know the potato tuber is a living organism and under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture is capable of covering cuts and wounds with new cell tissues similar to the original corky skin. However, healing will not take place when the temperature is below 45 degrees. Between 45 and 50 degrees the healing will be slow, while between 50 and 70 it will be rapid.

Following a razorback hog is not a lazy man's job, but P.N.Howell a Mississippi State Forest Commissioner followed a hog from eight o'clock one morning until four o'clock that afternoon to get first hand evidence against the hog as a destroyer of longleaf pines. During that 8-hour day the hog rooted out 400 trees. At that rate the hog would, in 100 days, destroy trees the growing and planting of which would cost $200, or more than 40 times the value of the average fazorback hog. that runs at large in southern woods.

While we're talking about the destruction of property it's interesting to learn that the last Tennessee Legislature made it unlawful for anyone to leave an open-air fire unextinguished if it is within 150 feet of forest, woodland, or inflammable material from which fire would be likely to spread to forest or woodland. The penalty is a fine of from $5 to $50 plus the costs, and in addition a violator is made liable for damages, including all costs incurred in extinguishing the fire.

Jumping from Tennessee to the great Northwest we find that light weight ewes produced lamb crops weighing only 58 pounds, whereas heavy ewes boosted the weight of their lamb crop to 131 pounds per lamb. This information comes from the Montana Experiment Station which found that the average weight of fleeces from light ewes was six pounds whereas heavy ewes produced fleeces averaging nearly 12 pounds.

And now let me tell you about a new 1-reel motion picture entitled "HOW SEEDS GERMINATE," which has just been released by the Department of Agriculture. This new picture is what is called a "time-lapse" picture. It shows seeds growing as if by magic but that was made possible by the use of the time-lapse machine which automatically turns on lights, makes exposures, turns off lights, and repeats these all over again at intervals ranging from thirty seconds to one hour. The use of time-lapse photography in motion pictures makes visible to the eye action of developing seeds and plants that is normally invisible, and shows in a few minutes on the screen, actual growth which occurred over a period of from three days to a week or more. Your community organization may borrow this film free, except for transportation charges, by applying to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

During a 10-minute program I have time to give you only a few grains of sand from the inexhaustible seashore of agricultural information. Your county and home demonstration agents can help you with your local agricultural problems, and can tell you about the publications of your State agricultural experiment station. I can tell you about the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, and if you have pencil and paper ready I'll give this week's list now.

"The stable fly, or stock fly, is one of the most important sources of annoyance to livestock throughout the United States," says revised Farmers' Bulletin No.1097-F, entitled "THE STABLE FLY."

How to grow the rose, an insignia of joy, sorrow, love, and war, and the flower beloved by all, is told in Farmers' Bulletin No.750-F, called "ROSES FOR THE HOME."

"MARKETING FARM PRODUCE BY PARCEL POST," is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No.1551-F.

"WATERMELONS," is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No.1394-F.

Slip covers for furniture may be used throughout the year, says a new Department of Agriculture Leaflet No.76-L entitled "SLIP COVERS."

"Sun-suit ensembles for children may even be fashioned from old outfits," says Leaflet No.63-L, called "ENSEMBLES FOR SUNNY DAYS."

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, this closes the Farm Science Snapshot program broadcast from Station________ in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. For copies of publications mentioned in today's Snapshots write either this station, or if you prefer, the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **Radio Service** OFFICE OF INFORMATION

FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. Saturday, July 18, 1931

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes. All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: And now, ladies and gentlemen, Station ______ in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture presents the Farm Science Snapshots a weekly review of news items in the field of agriculture.

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Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde says that it's all right to talk about reducing the cost of producing farm products, but that it's not always possible to do it. For instance, a farmer simply can not reduce the cost of production below such fixed charges as interest, taxes, and seed costs. He says, "The answer to farm distress caused by overproduction is not more production. More production means more problems, lower prices, and greater disaster. The only answer to overproduction is less production, balancing our crops against market demands, and producing only such amounts as we can sell at a price which covers cost of production plus a profit."

In that connection it's interesting to learn that Iowa egg dealers are promoting the production of not more eggs, but better quality eggs this year through what they call "Rooster Days." Farmers are urged to sell off their cockerels, to gather eggs two or three times a day during hot weather, to store eggs in a cool place, and to market them at frequent intervals.

While we're on the subject of eggs I might tell you that the New York College of Agriculture recommends "cup flats" in egg cases. Cup flats are used between the fillers in egg cases to hold the egg rigid, and to prevent broken eggs from soiling other eggs in the case.

It cost 60 cents a bushel, or more than the crop is now bringing to produce corn in 1930 in the heart of the corn-producing counties of Illinois, says the Illinois College of Agriculture. The college points out that it cost 10 cents a bushel more to produce corn in 1930 than in either of the two preceding years because the drought reduced yields. For instance, the 1930 crop averaged

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only 39.5 bushels per acre compared to yields of 50 bushels per acre in both 1928 and 1929.

The Maryland Agricultural Extension Service has just announced a five-year agricultural and rural home program. This new program calls for definite objectives in the production and marketing of each farm commodity.

Speaking of marketing reminds me that Alaska marketed more than $2,000,000 worth of skins and furs during 1930. That amount is smaller than the 1929 amount due probably to the general decline in the market value of individual furs. Red fox skins topped the list and brought returns of $553,792. This was followed in the order named by blue-fox skins, white-fox skins, cross-fox skins, silver-fox skins, mink, and then otter skins. Muskrat skins were also important and brought nearly a quarter million dollars.

Wild waterfowl, especially ducks, have been hard hit at their regular breeding grounds this spring on account of the drought. Not only have breeding conditions been unfavorable this spring, but drought conditions in the Northern Plains States and the Prairie Provinces of Canada have made it unfavorable for the birds to breed and hatch for several years. Sportsmen, conservationists, and others interested in these valuable birds noted a serious decrease in the number of ducks throughout the United States during the shooting season of 1930-31. The migratory bird treaty act has been amended so as to reduce the open season on waterfowl by two weeks in each State this coming fall and winter. Other restrictions such as reducing the annual kill of wild fowl, and the reduction in the number of live-goose decoys used at gunning stands, have been adopted in the hope of increasing the number of wild waterfowl so popular with sportsmen and conservationists.

While we're on the subject of conservation let me tell you that the Secretary of Agriculture recently announced a revision of the black stem rust quarantine to help protect small grain against the ravages of black stem rust infection. If you want further information about this revision which has to do with the shipments of Barberry bushes, write the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

If you want to conserve and protect your poultry against tuberculosis, plan now to join the State and Federal cooperative plan of cleaning this disease out of the flock. This campaign is now getting under way in the Midwestern and North Central States where fowl tuberculosis has caused serious losses to the poultry and swine industries. The Department of Agriculture has prepared posters and other forms of information calling attention to fowl tuberculosis. You may have free copies of these publications by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Before it slips my mind and while we're on the subject of tuberculosis let me tell you that Indiana has joined the honor roll of States practically free from bovine or cattle tuberculosis. The entire State is now a modified accredited area. This is the fourth State to be designated by the Department of Agriculture as having cattle practically free from tuberculosis. The other States are North Carolina, Maine, and Michigan. In order to get this distinction it was necessary for Indiana to test about 3,000,000 cattle!

The Ninth International Dairy Congress, at Copenhagen, Denmark, closed yesterday. Among the delegates were 10 leading dairymen of this country. The work of the conference was divided into five sections: Breeding and milk production; chemistry, bacteriology, and hygiene; technique, industry, and trade; organization, legislation, and control; and tropical dairy industry. Great importance is attached to dairy research and experimental work.

It's impossible for me to cover the inexhaustible supply of agricultural information in a 10-minute radio talk. I can only give you a few of the high lights. If you have local agricultural problems, get in touch with your county and home demonstration agents. These local representatives can also tell you about the various publications of your State agricultural experiment station. I can tell you about the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture. If you have pencil and paper handy I'll give you the new publication that appeared this week. It's Farmers' Bulletin No.1652-F, entitled "DISEASES AND PARASITES OF POULTRY." This bulletin has just been revised, supersedes an older publication, and is chock full of information that will help you get the pullets in the laying house this fall in a healthy condition. A postal card will bring this new publication to your mail box.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This, ladies and gentlemen, closes the Farm Science Snapshot program broadcast from Station _____. For free copies of publication mentioned in today's Snapshots write either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

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FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS Saturday, July 25, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: At the end of the week we pause to take stock, with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, of some of the important developments in farm business and science in the past few days. Our first snapshots deal with the farm business situation:

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The foreign service of the Department of Agriculture has issued two reports on agricultural conditions abroad during the week. One of them reviews the grain crop situation in Russia. Spring cereals in the land of the Soviets are reported quite low in condition, but winter wheat condition is just a little below average. Seedings were delayed this spring. However, late as they were, they came a little bit above last year's total. They fell somewhat short of the planned seeding for this year. Spring wheat sown amounted to 63,000,000 acres. Soviet representatives at the recent London wheat conference gave the spring wheat plan at 73,000,000 acres.

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Another report from the foreign observers of the Federal Government points out that the hog situation in Europe is almost exactly opposite from ours. Our farmers are planning to increase breeding this fall. That, together with the fact that we had short crop last fall, indicates smaller marketings of hogs during August and September than a year ago in this country. But in Europe growers are planning to reduce breeding operations and they are going to put heavy supplies of hogs on the market during the coming autumn and winter.

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The Secretary of Agriculture has contributed an article to one of the great farm magazines pointing out what we will have to do to hold their lead in cotton. You know, we have been slipping in cotton during the past twenty years. The world has taken about as much of our cotton each year as it used to, but it has bought more foreign cotton. Meanwhile, our yields per acre have gone down and so has the quality. The Secretary of Agriculture says that the Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations are redoubling their efforts to do something about it. He lists scores of lines of research that are being brought together in a concerted attack on the problem of cutting down the cost of cotton production and increasing the quality of the crop. Also, toward giving cotton growers information that will enable them to plan a crop of a size that can be sold at a profitable price; then to sell it through their own agencies.

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Year by year as we grow in understanding of the economics of agriculture in this country, it becomes apparent that the structure of credit, particularly of production credit, lacks something of being perfect. The assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that to lower the cost of production credit to farmers, we shall have to build stronger credit institutions. Multiple banking is being tried out in many parts of the country as a means to this end; the financial expert also believes that the agricultural credit corporations which have been much in the limelight during the past year will be of increasing importance in supplying production credit to farmers. There are now 330 credit corporations in operation. But, says our financial expert, even after we strengthen credit institutions and after we learn to work together to use these institutions, there is a third and a most important necessity to cheaper production credit. That is better farm management and financial management on the individual farm.

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Well, so much for the farm business news of the week. Now let's see what the scientists have accomplished. Not all of their doings, of course. To tell them even briefly would take 10 times our 10 minutes. However, here are a few of the items of news from the scientific research front:

Early in August Federal chemists are starting to work in the new citrus by-products laboratory at Winterhaven, Florida. These men are going to work out the how of preserving orange and grapefruit juice, of developing orange by-products, and of utilizing orange and grapefruit wastes as stock and poultry feed. All of us hope that the Florida citrus growers may draw dividends out of chemistry as heavy as those accruing to the California growers for whose benefit many years of experimentation have been carried on. One example of the results in the golden state is the process of making pectin out of cull lemons.

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While we're on the subject of the fruit industries, we ought to note two new pieces of work just announced by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. In the lush Pacific Valleys fruit grows by the ton. Manufacturers for six years have been putting up this fruit in frozen packs. Berries especially have been packed by this method. The Oregon State experimenters have been at work refining the process. They have just announced many little variations in method which will improve the product -- a product taken from the bushes, packed and frozen the same day, and sent to your table and to your baker in equivalent to fresh condition for use in the mid-winter months. The farmer has his part to play in this new development of the fruit industries. Only by producing a berry of uniformly high quality can he assure the packer of a product most appealing to consumers.

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The Oregon scientists have found another use for the oil paper pack which has been a great boon to apple growers. They have discovered that the anjou scald of pears can be controlled by oil paper wrappings. They hold out hope that a wrapper treated with a combination of oil and a copper salt may control both the anjou scald and another very costly storage trouble of pears, Botrytis rot.

Chemists for years have been advancing toward a solution of the problem of getting more plant food in each pound of commercial fertilizer mixture. They have virtually reached the goal, as the chief of the soil fertility work in the Department of Agriculture recently pointed out at a Southern soil and fertilizer conference. Note this carefully, you farmers who use fertilizer: The Government scientists say that triple strength fertilizer mixtures prepared in the fertilizer house of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in Washington were used successfully a month or two later by potato growers in Aroostook County in Maine, with regular potato planting machinery and standard fertilizer attachments without trouble and with uniform applications. That means real saving on the labor cost of applying fertilizer. But, remember this: Go easy with the new concentrated fertilizer if your soil is light and your climate inclined to drought. Under such conditions there is danger of burning the plants with the highly concentrated plant foods.

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We are gathering more and more information on the use of chemicals in control of weeds and noxious shrubery. Another piece of data was added to our store last month. The men who are grubbing out currant and gooseberry bushes in order to protect the white pine forests of the Northwest and Northeast from blister rust announced success in destroying the noxious bushes by spraying them with sodium chlorate solution. But don't go out and apply this chemical to your weeds until you have consulted your county agent and your State experiment station for directions on how to handle the application and what strength of solution to use, etc. Sodium chlorate in solution is a tricky chemical. Don't be the least bit careless with it.

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Did you know -- and this is our last news item today -- that the American farm boy scored again early this month? Well he did, through his representatives on the Maryland 4-H dairy cattle judging team, who won the international dairy judging contest held in England.

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Now we have just a bit of time to look at the list of new and revised publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the month:

Here are a couple of bulletins in high favor with stockmen who study their business. One is Miscellaneous Circular No. 33-MC, "Some Tested Methods for Livestock Improvement." This booklet will tell you how to organize your community for systematic improvement of its livestock by bringing in better blood, by introducing better management and by disease and pest control. And if you intend to make a life work of the livestock business -- there are few businesses more fascinating -- you will relish the introduction to the principles of scientific breeding given in Department Bulletin No. 905-DB. The title of the bulletin is "Principles of Livestock Breeding." Of course, the information contained in its 68 pages will hardly make you an expert geneticist. It may however give you clues to

places where you can get the information that will make you a good, sound practicing animal geneticist.

Now for grain growers. Undoubtedly this present season is going to see more storage of grain on farms than any other in history. Is this great accumulation of cereals on farms going to go partly as feed for insects? I'm afraid so. But you can save yours from going this way by getting the brand new information on control of insects in stored grain contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1483-F, and by applying the directions given therein. Its title is "Control of Insect Pests in Stored Grain."

And Southern sweet potato growers who have planted the succulent tuber in place of tobacco this year will find some economy tips in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1267-F, "Utilization of Flue-Heated Tobacco Barns for Sweet Potato Storage."

Finally, elevator owners in the Pacific Northwest will be interested in the reprint of E. N. Bates' Circular No. 81-C which gives directions for efficient operation of washing plants to remove smut from Pacific Northwest wheat.

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CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Do you want these new and revised publications -- or any one of them -- just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture? If you do, write the name or number on a post card and send it to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the cooperator of the Department in presenting this weekly Farm Science Snapshots program, Station__________.